

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1907.—Copyright, 1907, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

MANY DANGERS ABOARD SHIP

QUEER ACCIDENTS THAT HAPPEN TO THE MAN-O-WARSMAN.

In lack of the Olympia when she first went into commission—Open Hatchers That Are Pitfalls—Coasting Full of Ill Chances—Acts of Nerve That Saved Vessels.

The recent accident on the battleship Georgia, a turret tragedy, was of a character that might be classed as "ordinary" in our sea service. That is, turret fatalities of similar sort had preceded it. Naturally enough, not so much is heard of the accidents on our men-o-war in which only one man is killed at a time. But there are plenty of these accidents. Most of them are unavoidable. The point is, however, that it is easy for a man-o-warman, whether he belongs aft or forward, to be killed or maimed. The man who serves in any capacity or rating on a ship of war must keep both eyes peeled for trouble from turn to turn in the morning till pipe down at night.

There is no looking out for and guarding against some of the accidents. Something new in the way of a man-o-war casualty is breaking out all the time. The seasoned man-o-warman can sidestep the usual pitfalls that he knows about, but he can't, of course, guard himself against the unusual and deadly happenings on shipboard.

For example, when the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship in Manila, first went into commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard three unusual accidents happened on board of or alongside of her within the space of a fortnight.

The first occurred when she was being towed into the Mare Island drydock to get an extra coat of keel paint. A naval constructor, one of the brightest young officers of the service, was standing at the top of the drydock, superintending the job of getting the Olympia hauled on the resting blocks. A heavy hawser that was being manipulated to pull the cruiser into the dock suddenly snapped under the strain and the shore end of the broken hawser caught the young officer alongside of the head, caving in as if he'd been hit by an express engine and killing him instantly. The men attached to the Olympia looked upon it as a bad start for the cruiser and were blue about it.

A week or so later the Olympia was making her way into the roadstead at San Diego on a practice run with her crew to timber up the machinery, test compasses, try some of the guns and grease up the ship generally. As the mudhook was dropping in the San Diego waters a seaman got his legs tangled up in the anchor chain, which formed a loop around them and cut them off above the knees almost as the ship was being towed. The seaman died almost immediately. The crew of the Olympia regarded this second incident with gloomy eyes. They didn't care for the Olympia from then on.

A few days later a practice charge was put into one of the guns of the secondary battery to test the piece. When the charge was fired the recoil of the gun was terrific. It recoiled off its carriage, striking a gunner's mate right in the middle and knocking the life out of him in a moment. The body had been forgotten to not be mixed oil and alcohol in the recoil chamber of the piece. This liquid, being forced through the holes of the recoil cylinder by the recoil of the gun, would have given the gunner's mate his life had it been there. This third fatality on board the new ship in so short a space of time settled it with the crew. When the Olympia got back to San Francisco the new crew went over the side of her like rats, and virtually a whole new crew had to be shipped for the cruiser before the Olympia could take to deep water again.

There are any number of foolish little things that can happen to cripple or kill a man-o-war's man. Not so long ago, for instance, on board one of the ships of the Pacific fleet, a seaman was walking aft from beneath the topgallant to the side just as one of the forward mess cooks was walking forward with the hanging table of his mess on his shoulder. Now this seaman had been dodging mess cooks carrying mess tables on their shoulders for more than twenty years—and mess cooks packing their tables do start around with that gear in a mighty reckless way. This time, though, the seaman wasn't quick enough and one of the prongs of the mess table caught him smack in his right eye, destroying the sight of it.

On one of the ships of that same fleet a machinist was cleaning some machinery with turpentine. It was bilge cleaning day in the engine room, too, and the bilges were open. The dynamo wasn't running, and so it was dark in that corner of the engine room. The machinist struck a match to enable him to examine a bolt or nut or something. The flame of the match burned his face, and he jumped, and in jumping he kicked over the five gallon can of turpentine alongside of him. The turpentine splashed into the open bilge and the match that the machinist tossed down, holding on to its flame, fell smack on the turpentine in the bilge, setting it in a blaze. The blaze wrapped itself around the greasy dungarees of the machinist and he was a badly burned man before other members of the black gang ran to him, threw him down and beat the fire out of his dungarees. In the meantime that blazing turpentine was heating the bulkhead of the engine room, and on the other side of that bulkhead was the after magazine, filled with its usual store of loose powder in cans. The black gang had a mighty busy time of it.

It's the easiest thing in life for wool-gathering men-o-war's men to step into open hatches, and the man who comes out of that sort of a mess alive is usually maimed for life. They're forever breaking out something on board washbills—breaking out and overhauling ammunition, breaking out and overhauling equipment stores, Jacking down the dust stores, engineer's stores, tackle gear, junk of every sort, and when the mess oil is piped while this sort of work is going on, the men engaged upon the breaking out work are quite likely to leave the hatches open in their eagerness to get to the mess tables. It's always pretty middling dark around under deck hatches, and a man-o-war's man must have something of the presence of the cat and the surefootedness of the burro to traipse around his ship at such a breaking out time without going through a hatch.

Things can happen, too, while such a hubbly and messily job as coaling ship is in progress. One day a big bag of coal, for instance, can slip itself loose from the clutch of the crane arm and fall on a couple of bluejackets in the coal lighter, and 300 pounds of steam coal isn't any feeble kick to fall on anybody.

A peculiar coaling accident happened to a yeoman on one of the ships a while back. He was an engineer's yeoman, and his job was to weigh the coal on the coal dealer's scales ashore. He was returning to the ship at noon mess gear, and he had to climb from the steam cutter over the big coal lighter moored alongside the ship, and then go over the ship's side by means of the iron hand ladder at the gangway. The ladder was slippery and the yeoman lost his balance. The coal lighter was moored about two feet from the cruiser's side, and the yeoman fell into that space of water between the lighter and the ship. He sank quite a way, and when he came up his head bumped against the bottom of the coal lighter. He gave himself up for a goner, seeing the bottom of the lighter looming big and black above him, and he had lost his sense of direction in going down and therefore couldn't find the open space between the lighter and the ship. But he was game enough to look for a break somewhere, and so he swam all the way underneath the lighter to the other side thereof, where a couple of hands gave him a lift out of the wet.

Quite a number of former apprentices are wearing the uniforms of warrant officers and some of them are quick thinking boys on critical occasions.

OLD STATUE OF WASHINGTON

MADE OF WOOD AND SAID BY ITS OWNER TO BE 114 YEARS OLD.

Said to Have Replaced the Statue of King George in Bowling Green Which the Patriots Pulled Down—Now in the Possession of a Harlem Tobacco Man.

Every now and then a relic of revolutionary times of which little has been heard comes to the public notice. In the possession of a Harlem tobacco dealer is a colonial wooden statue of George Washington. The owner, Joseph Lieberman of 201 West 125th street, says it is 114 years old.

In the Colonial days there was a statue of King George in Bowling Green Park. After the struggle for independence this statue was replaced by one of George Washington. It was of heroic size, and according to the information obtained by Mr. Lieberman it was the first statue of George Washington erected in this city and the oldest wooden statue in Gen. Washington in this country.

The statue is 9 feet 5 inches from the base to the top, and weighs 800 pounds. Gen. Washington is wearing the Continental uniform—long blue coat with brass buttons, buff breeches and riding boots. The right arm is extended and the left, carrying his hat, is resting on his hip. On the right side is a fob and watch chain.

Projectile and charge had been rammed into one of the six inch guns on the main deck. Some confusion in orders came about. At any rate, the skipper had his finger within a couple of inches of the electric button ready to press it and thus discharge the six inch gun, when the apprentice was on the job. Standing just outside the conning tower and having from that position a view of the gun about to be fired, the youngster observed that the breach of the six inch gun hadn't yet been closed, and there was the skipper on the very pin point of touching the button that would fire the gun with the unlocked breach. If the gun went off in that condition there was the finest kind of a chance for the recoil of the immense piece to drive the gun right through the ship's bottom.

The apprentice didn't have much time to think, but he didn't need much. He figured it all out in an instant that if he yelled at the skipper that the breach wasn't locked the suddenness of the yell might so startle the skipper that his finger would involuntarily come down on the button and thus discharge the gun. The boy's yell was heard by the big blade was in his left hand shirt pocket hanging there by its lanyard. He had it out and the blade open in an incredibly short space of time, and he made one out-like dab with the sharp blade of the knife at the electric wire belonging to the button that led right alongside where the boy was standing by the conning tower. The blade cut the wire in two a fraction of a second before the skipper's finger reached the button, breaking the electric connection and in every likelihood preventing a tremendous calamity.

The boy was only a tyke and not very strong, and just as soon as he slashed the wire he fell forward on his face in a dead faint—an odd thing, too, that, for a boy serving on a man-o-war, and yet the incident wasn't any ordinary one. The skipper raised his head the instant he touched the button and saw what had happened; the loose ends of the cut electric wire, the prone boy, and all the rest of it. Then he darted out of the conning tower and saw the breach of the big gun still unlocked. He understood it all long before the boy was brought around to consciousness. That boy had no sooner finished his days of apprenticeship than he wore the warrant officer's uniform of a gunner.

Another apprentice who was there with an alert mind and got himself a warrant officer's billet thereby did a stunt in a magazine. They were breaking out ammunition. The ship's dynamo was out of order, and so they were using closed lanterns for the job. A lantern that was being raised to the deck by a cord fell in two—that is, the lantern fell out. The flame of the wick didn't go out, however. The business part of the lantern fell right alongside a big can of powder, with the flaming wick resting right against the metal of the can. It doesn't take long for an ammunition can to get heated through with a point of flame resting against its side, and this was old fashioned black powder, too, and not the slow burning brown stuff.

It was a ticklish looking situation, and a lot of the old timers around the hatch of the magazine turned chalky. The apprentice boy took the situation at a glance. He scrambled down the hoisting chain like a monkey, picked up the lantern, blew out the wick, grabbed the can of powder, and yelled for them to pull him up. He had the can of powder with its hot spot where the wick had rested against it in one hand when he hauled him to the deck and he raced to an open port in a log room and tossed the heated can into the sea.

That boy, too, was reckoned to be good enough, when his apprenticeship was over, to wear a blouse without any buttons to it, and they made him a gunner.

How Tinfoil Is Made. From the Value World. Tinfoil, which is extensively used for wrapping tobacco, certain food products and other articles of commerce, is a combination of lead with a thin coating of tin on each side. It is made in the following manner: First, a tin plate is made of a thickness proportionate to its diameter; proportionate to the size of the tin plate is then filled with molten lead and rolled or beaten to the extreme thinness required. In this process the tin coating spreads simultaneously with the spreading of the lead core, and continues to maintain a uniform coating of lead on each side of the centre sheet of lead, even though it may be reduced to a thickness of 0.001 inch or less.

Here's a Long Swim. From the Pall Mall Gazette. A remarkable swim by an eight-year-old boy, says a Kilday telegram, is occupying the attention of the local inhabitants.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN COREA

FINAL STEP TOWARD A PROTECTORATE OVER THE KINGDOM.

Has Engaged in Two Successful Wars to Prevent China and Russia From Obtaining Control Over Corea and Has Now Compelled the Emperor's Abdication.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The compulsory abdication of the Emperor of Corea is regarded by officials of the State Department as the final step in the establishment of a Japanese protectorate over the Hermit Kingdom. The disorders which, according to press reports, followed the abdication of the Emperor are not regarded as serious, as the Japanese Government has a military garrison in Seoul strong enough apparently to handle any situation that might arise.

Japan has become involved in two wars as a result of her interest in Corea affairs—the war with China and the war with Russia—both of which conflicts ended in a victory for Japan. For the last thirty years three Powers—China, Japan and Russia—have struggled for the possession of Corea and the passing of Corea as a separate member of the family of nations is a natural result of the wars in which Japan has engaged to prevent other nations from obtaining a dominating control over the territory and affairs of Corea.

From 1876 to 1894 Corea was nominally independent, although China claimed the country as a province of the Celestial Empire. In 1876 Japan and Corea signed a treaty of amity and commerce, by the terms of which Japan recognized the complete independence and sovereignty of Corea. Six years later, in 1882, Corea was recognized as an independent nation by the United States and in 1883 Great Britain and Germany followed the lead of Japan and the United States in recognizing its national existence.

China, however, would not passively agree to the loss of such a valuable province and during a period of disorder in Corea sent troops into that territory to put down a rebellion. This action aroused the Japanese, who contended that the presence of Chinese troops in the territory was a violation of the treaty rights of Japan. As a retaliatory measure a Japanese force occupied Seoul and several other places. The rebellion was finally put down, but the foreign armies were not withdrawn. China was willing to have the armies leave simultaneously, but Japan insisted that the Government of Corea should take some action to prevent further outbreak of the rebellion. Out of this situation grew the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894, in which China was overwhelmingly defeated and her ancient claim to Corea wiped out.

Corea, however, did not become independent as a result of the war, but thenceforth looked to Japan as her master. In 1904 Russia entered upon the field as an interested party in the affairs of Corea for the reason that her advance from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean had brought her into contact with the Hermit Kingdom. In that year Japan and Russia signed a treaty by which both were allowed to maintain troops in their respective spheres of interest in Corea for the protection of their citizens and consulates.

This was made during the period of another treaty recognizing the right of Japan and Russia to advise the Korean Government in the management of its fiscal affairs. The two Governments further agreed not to interfere with Korean army and police affairs. In 1906 Japan and Russia recognized the independence and sovereignty of Corea and further agreed not to interfere with her internal affairs. Matters dragged along until 1904, when Corea agreed to be guided by the advice of Japan in regard to administrative improvements, while on the other hand Japan guaranteed Corea the safety of its imperial dynasty and the integrity of its territory. Since that time the Japanese and Russian Governments have been in a constant struggle for the control of the Korean Empire. The Japanese Government has been successful in its efforts to bring about the control of the Korean Empire, and at the end of 1905 Corea was for all practical purposes a dependency of Japan.

Russia relinquished all claim to a right to advise in the management of Corea's affairs in 1905. In the treaty of peace negotiated at Portsmouth, N. H., in the summer of 1905, which settled the questions arising out of the Russo-Japanese war, Russia recognized the predominant interests of Japan in Corea and further agreed not to interfere with any action of Japan in that country. Since the end of the Russo-Japanese war Japan has been supreme in the control of Corea's affairs, and it continues this policy after the war by taking over the management of Corea's foreign relations, and the legations and consulates which Corea had previously maintained were all discontinued. Many of the functions which the Korean Emperor yielded to the control of the Japanese Government were voluntarily surrendered, but at the same time the presence in Seoul of a Japanese garrison undoubtedly had much to do with the weak and unresisting attitude of the Emperor and his advisers.

Since 1905 Japan has had a Resident-General in Seoul to control the affairs of Corea in the name of the Emperor. With the Emperor's abdication the Japanese protectorate over Corea has become complete. The Emperor's retirement to private life is the natural consequence of the policy which Japan has been pursuing for the last ten years in the management of Corea's affairs.

Friedlander's Useful Shoes. From the Wide World Magazine. It would be difficult to realize what the Friedlander would do without his klopom, or wooden shoes, for they have a hundred uses. With them he bails out his boat, corrects his children and scoops up a drink of water wherever he may be. He places in them his worms for fishing, uses them as missiles in a free fight, digs with them, measures dry goods with them, and a hundred other things. The klopom are cheap, they cost about the price of a pair of men's shoes, and Dutchmen's feet are not underdressed by any means.

Mr. Lieberman has looked up the history of the statue, and he says that it was put up in 1792. It stood for forty-three years, when it was decided to make some improvements in the park. The city officials looked over the statue and decided that it was too old fashioned and not dignified enough for the city because it was of wood. As a result it was sold at auction to a Mr. Jacques, a collector of things of the revolutionary period. He paid \$250 for it and sent it to South Norwalk, Conn., where it remained until he died, in 1880, when it was sold again. The purchaser this time was Antonio Decorato, who lived in this city, but eventually it fell into the hands of Frank Theobald, a tobacco dealer.

Mr. Theobald sold his business to Mr. Lieberman and with it went the statue. Its present owner puts a high value on it. He says it is worth \$5,000 at least, he has been told that by persons who profess to have some knowledge of the subject. Mr. Lieberman says he has been advised by Dr. Kelley of the City History Club to hold on to the statue, as it is sure not to depreciate in value from the collector's standpoint.

During the Centennial of 1893 it had a place on the temporary arch at Washington Square. It is a fine piece of work and it was admired by thousands. It would have gone to the Chicago world's fair had those in charge of the arrangements here known of its existence in time to send it. At the time Senator Dewey sent a letter saying that he did not find out about the statue until too late to have it shipped.

Mr. Lieberman has made many inquiries from the Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames about the statue. He is not rich, he says, and he finds that the competition in his trade is pretty stiff, but he intends to hold on to the statue. He is pictured standing by the statue.



WOODEN STATUE OF WASHINGTON SAID TO BE 114 YEARS OLD.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Store Opens
at
8:30 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Store Closes
at
5 P. M.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn

Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding

A New Feature Added to The Greatest of All Furniture Sales

THERE HAS BEEN A WEEK to test the Sale, and the enthusiasm of the thousands who have been here seems to justify our own belief in the importance of this event.

Never before was there so COMPREHENSIVE a display of Furniture in this vicinity. Never did a great stock of Furniture adhere more rigidly to the highest standards of QUALITY.

Never before was there so broad and impressive an offering of GREAT VALUES.

The Sale has been magnificently reinforced for to-morrow. New Furniture of many sorts has come in. Much that had no room before will now first be displayed. And for to-morrow in addition we announce one of the greatest features of the Furniture Sale—THE ANNUAL SUMMER UNDERPRICE OFFERING OF BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

These Bedsteads stand for MERIT—sound materials and sterling workmanship. And yet—as a feature of the Furniture Sale—they will be offered to-morrow at

A Fifth to Nearly Half Less Than Regular

\$28 Brass Bedsteads at \$16.35

One of the best offerings of the kind we ever made, an offering that we believe was never matched outside this store. Brass Bedsteads with 2-inch pillars, large filling rods, Colonial design, polished brass or satin finish; sizes 3 feet, 3 feet 6, 4 feet and 4 feet 6.

White Enameled Iron Bedsteads,

\$14.50 to \$4.85; Regularly \$22.50 to \$9.75.

One hundred white enameled Iron Bedsteads at half price or nearly half the regular. Five patterns, all in the full size.

Brass Bedsteads

Polished bright finish.
\$21.75, regularly \$32.25,
\$25.50, regularly \$32.25,
\$29.50, regularly \$40.00,
\$31.75, regularly \$45.00,
\$40.50, regularly \$55.00,
\$42.50, regularly \$60.00,
\$62.50, regularly \$75.00.

Brass Bedsteads, Satin Finish

\$21.75, regularly \$32.25,
\$25.50, regularly \$32.25,
\$33.50, regularly \$42.00,
\$34.50, regularly \$45.00,
\$42.00, regularly \$55.00,
\$62.00, regularly \$75.00.

Hair Mattresses

\$9.00, regularly \$11.00,
\$10.05, regularly \$13.25,
\$12.50, regularly \$16.00,
\$17.65, regularly \$22.00,
\$19.25, regularly \$24.00,
\$24.00, regularly \$30.00,
\$25.05, regularly \$32.00,
\$28.85, regularly \$36.00,
\$40.00, regularly \$50.00.

Silk Floss Mattresses

\$10.45, regularly \$13.00.

Ilana Silk Floss Mattresses

\$14, regularly \$17.50.

\$23 Ostermoor Mattresses \$15

In two parts at \$15.50.

Feather Pillows

\$1.30, regularly \$1.60, Size 22x28.
\$1.40, regularly \$1.70, Size 20x28.
\$1.05, regularly \$1.20, Size 22x28.
\$2.85, regularly \$3.50, Size 22x30.
\$4.25, regularly \$5.25, Size 24x30.

Steel Frame Woven Wire Springs

\$1.75, reg. \$2.15, reg. \$2.25, reg. \$2.35.
\$2.45, reg. \$3.00, reg. \$4.85, reg. \$6.00.
\$3.00, reg. \$3.75, reg. \$6.00, reg. \$7.50.

Random Hints of the Other Furniture Values

\$26 Parlor Suites at \$18.75

3 pieces, mahogany finish, panel back, loose cushion seats made of silk plush.

\$44 Parlor Suites at \$32.75

5 pieces, mahogany finish, panel back, curved and moulded, upholstered seat and back; choice assortment of coverings from which to choose.

\$10.50 Morris Chairs at \$7.85

Golden oak or mahogany finish, well made and finely finished, complete with velvet or corduroy cushions.

\$26 Morris Chairs at \$19

Golden oak or mahogany finish, panel back, massive and elaborately carved, complete with hair filled silk, embossed velvet cushions.

\$14 Extension Tables at \$11

Golden oak, round top, pedestal base.

\$12.50 Box Couches at \$9.75

Full size, extra well made, covered with best quality of denim, self opening.

\$37 China Closets at \$28.75

Golden oak, full mirror back, glass shelves, ornamental top, bent glass ends.

\$2.75 Dining Room Chairs at \$1.95

Golden oak, panel back, cane seat, extra well made and finished.

\$16 China Closets at \$11.85

Golden oak, bent glass ends, well made and finished.

\$16 Library Tables at \$12.35

Golden oak or mahogany finish, drawer and shelf, turned and moulded legs; size of top 28x12. Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

Women's \$10 White Lingerie Frocks, \$4.98

HALF PRICE—and we have three hundred and fifty of them ready for store opening to-morrow. You will think them especially good value even at \$4.98 for the white lace is fine and even, the Valenciennes lace is fine and every bit of stitching is close and carefully done.

All in princess effects with the Val. lace and pin tucks as trimming. Elbow sleeves. All fresh and new and in the original boxes.

\$25 Silk Suits at \$9.98

Clearance of some silk and pongee tailored Suits. Prince Chap coats, single or double breasted, and some with collar and cuffs contrasting shade. Plaided skirts. Only 36 Suits altogether.

\$42.50 Mohair Suits at \$14.95.

250 Wash Skirts at 98c.

Second Floor, Front. None C. O. D. or Credited.

Summer Waists: Remarkable Prices

THOUSANDS OF Dainty SUMMER WAISTS will fill the tables and counters to-morrow. Every one of them in quality of fabric, in generous fullness and in careful making is up to the standard that we like to think that Brooklyn people expect at Loeser's.

Every one is much under the regular price—in fact 75c. to \$5 values are here for 50c. to \$2.98.

Details follow—but better than printed details will be a sight of the Waists themselves.

75c. and \$1 Waists, 39c. and 50c.

\$1.50 to \$2 Lingerie Waists, 98c.

\$1.50 and \$2 "King" Waists at \$1.29.

\$1.75 to \$2.50 Waists, \$1.49.

\$2.75 to \$3.98 Waists, \$1.98.

\$5 Waists at \$2.98.

\$5 Silk, Lace and Net Waists at \$2.98.

\$6.50 to \$12 Silk, Net and Lace Waists, \$4.98, \$6.98 and \$8.98.

Second Floor. None sent C. O. D.

12 1/2c. Printed Organdie Batiste, 9c.

WE GOT TEN THOUSAND YARDS to sell at this little price—and the chance is one of the best in the history of the Store. This is so as much on account of the pretty designs and even weave of the fabric as because of the low price.

The printings are much like French organdies and include dots, checks and conventional designs as well as the floral effects. The Batiste will launder well also.

Second Floor. None sent C. O. D.

40 inch White Persian Lawn at 15c. a Yard

Extra fine, extra wide, extra value. Every time it goes to the table it draws a crowd, for it is the best white fabric we know of at the price.

Main Floor.

\$7.75 for Men's \$12.50 & \$15 Suits

THE KIND OF SUIT that can be regularly sold for \$7.75 isn't worth owning. This advertisement isn't meant to interest the man who is used to paying \$10 or less for his Clothing.

It is meant to interest the man who knows good Clothing and won't buy anything else. It is meant to interest the man who doesn't know Lesser Clothing—and who has yet to learn the unusual merit in the Suits we sell regularly for \$12.50 and \$15.

There are 176 Suits. For men there are sizes 33 to 44 chest measure. For young men there are 10 to 30 year sizes—or 32 to 36 chest measure.

There are two and three garment summer suits in light, medium and dark shades.

Earlier in the season, when the lines were complete, these Suits represented the best FIT and STYLE and WORKMANSHIP that could be bought anywhere for \$12.50 and \$15. At the new price they make not only some of the best values ever offered anywhere, but they present a chance to get acquainted with Loeser Clothing that we believe will be valuable to every man who does not already know it.

Main Floor, 2nd Floor. None C. O. D.

Midsummer Clearance for Men Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts

ALL OF THEM UNDER THE PRICE PRUNING KNIFE to-morrow. All of them—notwithstanding their very low prices—may be depended on as excellent in style and fit and workmanship. It will be a field day for the vacationer—or for any man whose summer supplies are not all that he wishes they were.

\$1 Shirts at 39c.

\$2 Shirts at 98c.

\$2 Shirts at \$1.50.

50c. Light